

very dense mass of people. Amongst the causes tending to limit or diminish the population of the Society Islands, we find that the natives are not prolific; the females have seldom large families, and sterility is not unusual among them—the practice of *feticide*, substituted for the ancient and more glaring vice of infanticide, though scarcely differing from it, even in name, while in effect it often involves the life of both parent and offspring—and a high rate of mortality among children, chiefly arising from the injudicious custom of feeding young children with crude vegetable food, which encourages the dysenteric diseases, of which the majority perish. As additional causes, we may assign the severe epidemic disorders which occasionally attack, and almost depopulate the smaller islands; the total absence of efficient medicines and physicians; and the increasing abuse of ardent spirits.

Captain F. W. Beechey, of H. B. Majesty's ship "Blossom," at page 130, Vol. I, of his Voyages, records the fact, that on Pitcairn's Island, from 23d January, 1790, to 23d December, 1825, there had been 62 births and only two natural deaths. The whole number of persons born on the Island were the offspring of 12 Tahitian mothers, nine white men and six men of Tahiti. But what appears singular is that, while the white men by Tahitian wives left 14 children, the Tahitian men with wives (countrywomen of their own) left no offspring whatever. If any inference is deducible from that fact, it would seem to be in favor of the amalgamation of the two races. The great desideratum is to keep up the Hawaiian race; and all who belong to that race who are born on the soil, be their parents what they may.

On the 21st of March, 1854, Mr. Everett, the acting Consul of Chile, addressed to me a despatch of which I appended copy No. 101, stating that he had to absent himself from his post, requesting me to receive the Archives of the Chilean Consulate and perform its duties till the return of the Consul, Robert C. Janion Esq.

I add, marked 102, copy of my reply of the same date, explaining the conditions upon which alone, I could undertake such duties. On the 24th, Mr. Everett agreed to the conditions, and the King having graciously permitted me to act, the Archives and Seal are now in my possession.

It pleased the King to ratify on the 27th March, the treaty with the Republic and free Hanseatic city of Bremen as published in the *Polynesian*, No. 47, of 1st April. I append, marked No. 103, copy of my despatch of 28th March to Stephen Reynolds Esquire, accompanying that ratification. Also, marked No. 104, copy of his reply of same date, enclosing his receipt, under seal, for that ratification, which he has forwarded to the President of the Senate of Bremen.

My reports of every succeeding year have necessarily to refer to those of years past, and having ascertained that few of them existed, either in the archives of the House of Nobles, or in those of the Honorable House of Representatives, I thought it my duty to endeavor to complete a series of them from the beginning, for both Houses, and another to be left in the Department over which I now preside, but over which, failing health, affliction in my family and the state of my own private affairs, may render it impossible for me long to preside. With the view of obtaining the assistance of the Director of the King's Press, in the performance of this duty, I addressed to him the letter dated 24th March, of which I append copy, marked No. 105. Mr. Hall readily granted me his assistance, as you will perceive by his reply dated 27th March, of which I append copy, marked 106. Unless there be some delay with the book-binder, the five volumes for each House will be presented along with this report.

In my report of 1846 you will find mention made of a table of Consular grievances, prepared by me pursuant to authoritative order, and referred to in certain important Resolutions passed by the Legislature of that year. Neither these Resolutions nor the considerations under which the treaty with Denmark was negotiated can be well understood without reference to that table, which I respectfully submit to the Honorable House of Representatives, to be preserved in the archives, for future reference, when any necessity arises. It will show that in bygone years, my office has not been one of much ease or little labor.

Ever since I have occupied my present Office, I have endeavored to report to the Legislature fully, and with every document either directly or indirectly throwing light upon the questions which I have had to handle either in inter-national courtesy, comity or contest. In this I have pursued the system least favorable to my own ease, but most consistent, in my view, with my duty to the Hawaiian people, under the following article of the "political creed" referred to in my report for 1853.

"I consider it the duty of the King's Ministers, who are foreigners, to surrender their Commissions to His Majesty, whenever it may please Him to appoint properly qualified natives to the Offices they now hold; and I hereby engage so to surrender the Commission which I now hold by the grace of the King."

(Article VI of Political Creed of 19th June, 1845.)

I have ever had this view, that to bring the King's native subjects to the degree of capability referred to in the preceding article, *lacomia* and *reserve* are not the instruments, but, on the contrary, full and detailed explanations, so that their minds may clearly understand the origin of political questions—their progress—their results—what led to those results, and the principles of international law as usage applicable to each.

I append, marked No. 107, for your information a table of the expenditure of the Department of Foreign Relations, made up to the 1st of this month, and showing a balance of \$887 92 unexpended under the different heads therein stated. You will observe that I have saved entirely the \$500 appropriated for translations. I would not have been able to do so, without the ever ready help of Mr. Armstrong, the Minister of Public Instruction, who, without any charge, obligingly undertook the translation of this supplement. My acknowledgments are also due to his late Secretary, J. W. Marsh Esq., for his generosity, at a moment of great pressure upon me, in translating from the original French, enclosures Nos. 5 and 6 to my report for 1853, for which I would readily have paid him, had he been willing to accept any compensation. In doing this without a charge of selfishness add as a fact, at least so far creditable to myself that, but during

the past year and for years previous, I have been my own translator of documents in French and Spanish, preferring to burden myself with that labor (not usually performed by a Minister) to taxing the King's scanty revenue for its performance by another; and I have always been willing, where I could be useful to any other Executive Department, to the Privy Council, or to the Cabinet Council, or, in any other way, to devote my time and labor to their service without any compensation whatever. But my health has been rapidly declining since February 1851; while my will to make myself useful remains the same, my strength to be useful is less from month to month, from which cause, and from family considerations, which interest myself alone, it being probable that this may be the last report that I shall have the honor to make to you as the King's Minister of Foreign Relations, I have suggested to the Minister of Finance to ask for the use of the Department for next year, what, after due consideration of all the circumstances referred to, appears to me to be required.

If I were allowed to make a suggestion in regard to the aforesaid balance of \$887 92, it would be to apply it to the printing of documents relating to the King's Foreign Missions of 1842 and 1849.

My Secretary, during the past year, has had the labor of writing for the Department of War, added to his duties, under me, in the Department of Foreign Relations, for which reason, and as an act of bare justice, I have asked that his yearly salary be put upon a *par* with that paid to the chief clerks in other Executive Departments.

To this I may add that the expenditure for stationery, incidental charges, postages, &c., properly appertaining to the Department of War have been, hitherto, all charged to the Department of Foreign Relations.

GOD PRESERVE THE KING.
R. C. WYLLIE.
Foreign Office, 7th April, 1854.

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1854.

We hoped to have reached the Report of the Minister of Finance, in our publication of reports, and to have given it in full this week; but the great length of those preceding, has thrown it out until next week, when we shall give it, together with that of Chief Justice Lee.

A brief summary of its contents is all we have space for, and this will be found below.

The amount of cash on hand Dec. 31, 1852, \$ 9,766 67
Receipts of year, were 326,620 10

Expenditure of the year, 336,386 77
265,735 36

Cash on hand Dec. 31, 1853, \$ 70,591 41
The estimated expenditure for the year from April 1, 1854, to April 1, 1855, is \$444,128 00
Estimated receipts same period, 287,650 00

Excess of expenditures over receipts, \$156,478 00
No suggestion is made in the report with reference to how this deficiency is to be met; but it is quite obvious that unless an increase of revenue is derived from some source, one of two alternatives must be adopted; either a debt must be incurred, or a retrenchment made in the expenditure. At first sight, the latter seems to be the one to be adopted, and will doubtless be the point to which the attention of the committee of ways and means will be first directed. A debt is not to be thought of, except under an emergency of the most pressing necessity.

In pointing out what we deem to be the true solution of the difficulty, we must take it for granted that the bills already introduced, or which may be hereafter introduced, abolishing or reducing existing sources of revenue will none of them pass into laws. The estimates of the Minister are made upon the assumption that this will be the case; and it will be impossible for the committee of ways and means to frame a bill, until this point is settled. If existing sources of revenue are to be dried up, the deficiency will thus be increased; and the imposition of new taxes can hardly be expected to pass either House, or be agreeably received by the great mass of the people of the Islands.

How then does the case stand? and how are the expenditures to be adjusted to the estimated receipts? We have seen that the difference in the estimates is \$156,478.

We propose to meet this amount as follows:

Cash on hand, \$70,591 41
Omit building a lighthouse, 25,000 00
Omit Government Office, 25,000 00
Reduce est. for Dep. of War, 25,000 00
Bills receivable over estimate, 12,000 00

By this process we add to the estimated receipts for the year, \$82,591 41, and reduce the estimated expenditure, \$75,000 00. The summing up will then stand as follows:

Available means for the year, '54-'55, \$370,241 41
Estimated expenditure, same period, 369,128 00

Leaving an overplus of \$1,113 41

This sum we propose to leave as a contingent fund in the hands of the Cabinet, to meet any unforeseen emergencies that may arise, not provided for in the ordinary estimates.

All this seems to us extremely plain sailing, and will not, in our estimation, allow any branch of the King's Government to suffer for want of funds. It leaves large appropriations for wharves, dredging machine, roads, bridges, repairs of buildings, prisons, &c., and pays all the estimated expenditures of all the departments, without abatement. A few further retrenchments might be made, but not to any great extent, without crippling the departments; \$800, for instance, for the King's Commissioner in London, might be dispensed with without detriment.

There still remains another source of revenue, outside, altogether, of those considered above, which would yield, say \$50,000, and that is, the sale of a part of the water lots, as recommended by the Minister of Finance in his report, with "an ample guaranty" that certain improvements be made within a limited period. A much greater sum could be realized, were the whole sold to a company, and it may be the duty of the Government thus to dispose of property much needed to be improved for the accommodation of the business of the port, and which the Government has not the means to improve itself, without making a heavy loan, to which there would be a strong opposition in both Houses.

From what has been said above, and from the facts and figures given, we cannot but congratulate His Majesty's Government upon the easy state of the finances at the present moment, and prospectively, for the ensuing year. Out of debt and with \$70,000 in the Treasury, the year 1854 was certainly commenced under pretty fair auspices for a successful issue on the 31st of December.

Ships, Shipping, &c.
—The ship *HERALD*, sold a few weeks ago at auction, was bought by a resident of Honolulu, and has been fitted out as a whaler. She sailed on a cruise on Monday last.

—The brigantine *EDWARDS* arrived on the 24th, from Columbia River with a cargo of 120 M. feet Oregon lumber, which has come to a paying market. Lumber, flour and shingles are scarce and in demand.

—The steamer *AKAMAI* is still laid up for want of coal. Some 1,500 cords of wood, we learn, are now ready to be freighted to Honolulu, were the steamer ready to bring it. Such a quantity in the market would bring the price down to something like a reasonable rate.

—The London Daily News says the Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *HIMALAYA* had arrived at Southampton from San Francisco, averaging about 14 miles per hour. The *Himalaya* is the largest ship in the world, and is intended for the conveyance of the mails between Southampton and Alexandria. At the present moment she has been taken up to convey troops to Malta, for the defense of Turkey. She is an iron ship of 3,500 tons, 700 horse power, and was built at an expense of \$750,000. She is capable of conveying 2,000 emigrants to America in a week, or 2,000 soldiers to the Cape of Good Hope in three, and is regarded as the crowning effort in a princely enterprise.

—The clipper ship *LIGHTHOPE*, Pierce, arrived on the 23d inst. 12 days from San Francisco, with 14 passengers and the U. S. Mails of Feb. 5th, (balance,) 20th, and March 6th. She sailed the same day for Hong Kong.

House of Nobles.
Friday, April 21, 1854.
Prayer, and Minutes confirmed.
Prince Kamehameha, from the committee to revise the rules, made a report, which was adopted, and Mr. Armstrong appointed a committee to have the revised rules printed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the 1st section of the bill confirming the charter to the Steam Navigation Company, Prince Lihiloili in the chair.

The following amendment was moved by Kamehameha, which was carried, viz.: "This shall not apply to towing vessels by any other means." Sec. 1 was passed with the amendment. Sec. 2 was read, on which a long discussion ensued, pending which, the committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, April 22d.
The house again went into committee of the whole on the 2d Sec. of the act, confirming the grant of a charter to the Steam Navigation Company, Prince Lihiloili in the chair. After a protracted debate, the sections from the 21st to the 13th were read and passed, with some slight amendments, when the committee rose, reported, and the house adjourned till Monday, at 12 o'clock.

Monday, April 24th.
The house went into committee on the caption of the bill confirming the grant of a charter to the Steam Navigation Company, which was read and passed, when the committee rose and reported.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 for the legislature of 1854 was taken up, read a second time and passed. The third reading was deferred until to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Wyllie, the act relating to dismissal of government officers was read a second time, and referred to a select committee, consisting of M. Kekaulahoe, Prince Kamehameha and Mr. Allen.

The act relating to salaries of government officers was read a second time, and referred to the same committee. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 25th.
Prince Kamehameha, from the committee to whom was referred the act relating to the dismissal of government officers, and the act relating to the salaries of government officers, reported an amendment to the former, by which it shall take effect from the date of its passage, when the act passed its second reading. The rules were suspended, and the act was read a third time and passed.

The committee reported on the act relating to the salaries of government officers, that it is indefinitely postponed. Reported adopted.

The bill appropriating \$10,000 for the legislature of 1854 was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wyllie read for the first time an act to regulate the disposal of government property, and on motion of Prince Kamehameha, it was referred to a select committee consisting of Kekaulahoe, Prince Kamehameha and Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Wyllie read for the first time an act relating to the purchase of supplies for the use of the government, which was, on motion of Kekaulahoe, referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Kekaulahoe and Kaeo. Adjourned.

Wednesday, April 26th.
Mr. Allen, from the com. to whom it was referred, reported upon the act relating to the purchase of supplies for the use of the King's Government, recommending some slight amendments, which report was adopted.

Prince Kamehameha, from the committee to whom was referred the act relating to the disposal of government property, reported with some amendments, which report was adopted.

The act was read a second time and passed.

On motion of Prince Lihiloili, the act relating to the purchase of government supplies was amended by inserting after the first section, "Provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the procuring of supplies for the military in any other manner." The act passed its 2d reading as amended.

Mr. Wyllie presented 5 Vols. of reports and miscellaneous official documents, from the year 1844 down. Adjourned.

Thursday, April 27th.
Mr. Wyllie read for the first time an act to encourage municipal governments in towns. On motion, it was read a second time, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Allen, Armstrong and Paki.

Mr. Wyllie read for the first time an act to prevent undue influence in the house of Representatives of the people, which was referred to committee of the whole, Kapeau in the chair. After considerable discussion, on motion of Mr. Allen, the bill was referred to a select committee, consisting of Prince Lihiloili and Kekaulahoe, when the committee rose and reported.

Mr. Allen presented his report as Min. of Finance, which was laid on the table for the use of the house. Adj.

House of Representatives.
Friday, April 21st, 1854.

Among petitions received were:

One from G. A. Lathrop, that he may be paid \$2,500 for attendance on destitute sick natives during the prevalence of the small pox. Referred to committee on claims.

One from Ewa, against annexation to the U. S., that all foreign ministers, excepting the Minister of Foreign Relations, be dismissed and natives appointed in their place, and containing many other provisions.

One from Wailuku, 602 names against annexation to the U. S.

The committee on roads and public improvements reported in favor of an appropriation of \$3000 for building a bridge over the Wailuku at Hilo.

The select committee to whom was referred the "Act relating to appeals" reported it back with amendments. Report adopted, and the bill referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday.

On motion of Mr. Harris, resolved, that the Chairman of the committee on foreign relations be instructed to ask the Minister of Foreign Affairs to furnish the House, should it consist with the King's honor and the good of the public service, with the evidence of the information which he received from New York under date of May 2d of last year, of a cunningly devised plot to subvert the King's Sovereignty (referred to in his report p 18).

On motion of Mr. Bowlin, resolved, that the appendix to the report of the Minister of Foreign Relations be translated and printed in the Hawaiian language.

Kaunakakai was excused from service on the committee on public expenditures, and G. M. Robertson chosen in his place.

D. Kaunakakai read a bill to abolish the dog tax. On motion of Mr. Harris, the clerk was instructed to request of the Minister of the Interior a copy of the report of the Registrar of Conveyances.

Joseph read a bill amending chapter XIII Sec. 7 of Penal Code. 2d reading on Wednesday.

Order of the day.
The house went into committee on the report of the committee on foreign affairs.

Pending the discussion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

Saturday, April 22d.
Petition presented from Koolapoko against the election of W. E. Pii. Another from the same place against any reduction of duties.

One from Wailuku, 682 names, against the sectarian character of the schools.

Hala read a bill to permit the holders of Kuleana to take fire-wood and building material from the mountains, also a bill relating to the building of school houses.

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Petitions presented from Koolapoko, 170 names, against mustering of troops from that district at Honolulu; from Kona, Hawaii, that Kailua be made a port of entry; from Honolulu, against the entertainment by the House of any petitions on the subject of annexation; from Hilo against annexation.

The joint committee to whom was referred the Hilo harbor bill, reported it back with amendments.

Kamakau read a bill to establish an aqueduct at Lahaina.

Mr. Marsh read a bill to grant retail liquor licenses at Lahaina. 2d reading on Tuesday.

The report on annexation petitions was taken out of the hands of the House of Representatives and referred back to the committee on foreign affairs.

Order of the day.
A communication was received from the Minister of the Interior transmitting the report of the Registrar of Conveyances. The Registrar reports that he and his deputy have performed 1,308 official acts, and the gross receipts of the office have amounted to \$1,403.

A communication was received from the Chief Justice recommending the appropriation of \$200, for the erection of an office for the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Hilo. Referred to the committee on public improvements.

The House went into committee on the report of the committee on agriculture, respecting the laws against distilling and the making of wine and against the use of awa.

The committee rose and the report was laid on the table.

The bill providing for the pay of clerks of elections; referred to committee on elections.

The bill to authorize the employment of mail carriers in the remote districts, was read the 2d time and referred to the committee of the whole on Tuesday.

The House went into committee on the bill to authorize the Minister of Interior to issue certificates of sale of Government lands.

The committee rose and the bill was referred to the committee on lands.

The act to change the District Court of Hilo to a Police Court was read the 2d time and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The House went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee on claims, on the claim of D. B. Lyman.

The committee rose, and the report of the committee on claims was adopted. Adjourned.

Tuesday, April 25th.
Mr. Harris from select committee, reported a bill to remove certain restrictions upon the use of coral and sand, and upon the taking of fish. 1st reading on Friday.

The House went into select session to hear and discuss the report of the select committee to whom was referred the act for the relief of the Minister of Finance.

The report having been adopted, the doors were opened.

Kaunakakai presented a minority report on the Hilo Port Bill.

On motion of Maikai, it was resolved that the Justices of the Supreme Court be requested to inform this House why they have appointed as Clerk of the Court an unauthorized foreigner.

A communication was received from the Chief Justice respecting the appropriation for payment of expenses of the